#### BUSINESS MOTICES.

definition for gentlemen's Hats. Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Astor House, Broadway, N. Y. Opening day—On welnesday, the 17th, will open to the product for examination and sale, the most extraore and varied assortment of fancy Hats, (in original patterns,) for challren's wear, ever on exhibition in this city. To hadres and others interested in this pecu-liar branch of children's costume, we respectfully present our fall offering. LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers

FALL STYLES OF FANCY HATS FOR CHILDREN.—BANTA, No. 105 Canal-st., has for exhibition and sale, his Fail Styles of Childrens' Beaver Hats, consisting of Sanow-white, Diad and Black Beaver Hats for children, Moleskin, Beaver and Felt Hats for hops install the Veivet Caps; mens and boys' Caps of the newest and most approved patterns. He requests an examination of his extensive stock.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLE-Big D, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts., solicits the attention of his customers and the made to the new style of that for the actumn season. It will be introduced on Thursday, 28th inst., and is if possible of enhance quality of fabric, and very elegant in proportions and finish.

August 27th, 1851 Big D, cor. Pine and Nassau-sta.

320 STukThif

FATHER MATHEW AND KATIE HAVES .-When the "Apostic of Temperance" visited the "Swain of Eric," he were the identical had presented to him his first arrival on on shores by Knox, the hatter it is how as good as new, and speaks, if not "volumes," a verification in tem" in favor of the duraninty excellence amperiority of Knox, "crown pieces." His Fall Hats are made in his usual chapproachable style, and are retailed at \$6 each, momensely. Call on him at No. 128 Fullouist and make a purchase.

The HAT FINISHERS' UNION IS located at No. 11 Park row. They are an Association of Practical Hatters, and, as a natural result, their productions are of a very supernor order. They never deviate their prices, but sell the best that can be given for the not their prices, but sell the best that can be given for the most first prices, but sell the best that can be given for the most first prices, but sell the best that can be given for the most first prices.

DRESS BOOTS-FALL STYLE .- A Very superior assertment of all Kinds of Boots and Shoes can be found at Warking's Fashmenable Establishment, No 114 Fulton at. Those who want really good articles, at fair prices, would do well to call.

Of BToTh&S

82 NASSAU-ST .- Boot-makers' Union Asso-

"Lafe's span forbids us to extend our cares.
Or stretch our forward hopes beyond our years Catharine Haves, Mrs. Warner, Miss Addison, Anna Thillon, and the other bright stars that have consected to illumine our completed skies for a short period, have failed to allay the excitement occasioned by Robert Lawls selling Boots, Shoes, Gasters and Overshoes, of every description, at prices that will astomak the whole world and the sect of markind. He takes the bills of all erokes banks at our Give hom a call, he keeps at No. 2 Howers, opposite Catharine and Division-sts.

We call attention to the large semiannual sale of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, 500 cases, com-prising a large and desirable assortment adapted to the season, by B. Moossy, Auchenceer, on Tuesday, 7th inst at 190 clock A. M., jat the store of A. D. Galle, No. 225 Pearls et., corner of Pault.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 442 Broome-st., near Broadway — Classes will commence on Monday, Oct. 6 for gentlemen, and on Wednesday, Oct. 8 for ladies. Semi-monthly Sources, for

OPERA GLASSES.—WALDSTEIN & BECKEL, Opticians, No. 418 Broadway, 3d door from Canal-st. January just received a case of Munich Opera Glasses, which make their assortment the best and choicest in the city. They will sell on his them to the satisfaction of all who will call at No. 418 Broadway.

To Such beautiful Silks, and so cheap, and such a magnificent stock of Shawle as are to be found at G.M. Bodink's, No. 23 Grandest, cannot be found in any other store in this city. Also a large assortment of words blank Velvets, Six Plants, Merinous, Cashmeres, Delames, Alexanses, Farmmattas, &c. &c. together with Chobis, Castmores, Satinets, Vesting, Finnings, Blankets, Quits, Calicoes, and all kinds of Domestic Goods, 25 per centerport than they ever have been offered in this city, 663th. G.M. BODINE, No. 223 Grand. st., cor. of Orchard.

Housekeepers, and all others, in want d Bedding, Bedsteads, Sc., would do well to call at M. WILLAND'S old established Warrrooms, 150 Chatham-st. corner of Metherry-st., where may be found the larrest as sortment of articles in his fare, ever offered to the public, consisting of Feathers, Beds, Matrisses, Sc. Patent Scrubell Bedstead and Cota, wholesale and retail. Still in ToTuk S.

SHIRTS THAT FIT INFALLIBLY .- The methed of measuring adopted at Green's, at No. 1 Asto House, secures a fit with mathematical certainty. The quality of the material and the needlework are unequaled and at the very hour when a set of Shirts are promised, they are sent home.

FRENCH CRYING BABIES .- J. HART, No. 419 Broadway, has just received another invoice of these minising French Toys. Also, a large quantity of other Toys and Fancy Articles, which he offers for sale at mod-erate prices. His store is quite a museum of fancy goods, and words of a visit.

way, opposite the Tabernacle. Oysters Fried, Stewed to Chapter Briefs, Stewed to Chapter Briefs, and on the half-shell; Beef Sieaks, Mutton Chops, Roast Beef and Lamb; Poultry, Game, Onselettes, Ham and Errs, Ooster Patties, Muffins, Toast, Charlotte Russe, Jelly, Jee Cream, and Fruit Joss, Fruit, Coffee, Chowniste, Tea. Lemonade, &c. Every attention and to the confort of ladies and gentlemen who visit this establishment. TAYLOR'S SALOON, No. 337 Broad-

ANDERSON'S CHEAP WINDOW SHADES AND Oil Clotti Dirot, No. 37 Grand-St.—The subscriber, manufacturing his own Shodes, is canbled to sell, cheaper than ever, all kinds and quality. Call and examine, and be satisfied. A large assorting of table Oil Cloth. Also, call quarkers and Bands. Remember No. 337 Grand-square distributions of table of the Control of th

RICH CARPETINGS .- SMITH & LOUNSBURY,

No. 448 Pearl st., are now selling their large and elegant stock of Carrettoos at the following low rates:

Per yard.

Velvets. 128 to 168. Ext. Ingrains, is 0d to 6, 0d Tapestry. 58 to 168. Medium do. 28, 6d, to 48, 0d Brassels. 78, to 169. Common do. 18, 6d, to 28, 6d, Three-ph. 78, to 96 Oct Cloths. 28, 6d, to 48, 0d Floer Oil Cloths, 3 to 24 feet wide, Engine Druggets. 64, 124 and 16 (wide, and all other articles connected with the trade, full 15 per cent. less than Spring prices. 66 tta

CARPETINGS AT REDUCED PRICES .- PE-TERRON & HUMPHEREY, No. 279 Broadwar, corner of Wintest are selling rich Brussels Carpet for 8s, to 10s, per yard, Heavy three-ply 8s, per yard Superinte for 2s, to 5s, per yard Good, all you, 4s. Oil Cloths, heavy, 3s, to 4s. And all other goods found in Carpet stores at equally low prices.

IF J. N. GIMBREDE, Card Engraver, No a Niblo's Garden - Wedding and Invitation Cards en-graved and printed in a superior manner. Wedding Sta-tionery, is great variet, from De La Rue's manutactor, Paris and London Bridal Presents, Paper Mache Goods, tine Pans, Card Cases, &c. Coats of Arms, Crests, &c., ongraved on stone and brass, Initials stamped on paper and envelops.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS —Beautiful Fall De Laines, for one shilling a vard. The handsonest goods ever sold in this market for that money may be found at HIT-ULOGK & LEADBEATER'S, NO 387 Broadway, corner Leonard St., where may also be found a splerdid stock of rach Cashmeres and De Laines, Merinos, Pland Shawls, Cloaks, &c., &c.

To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The Navyor Company respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their improvement consists in giving to them a copper face, at about one-tured additional cost, so that their durability is increased in direct proportion to the superior tenacity of copper over type inetal, which, according to correct experiments, is as \$22 is to 1. From this single fact it will at along the perceived that a thin face of copier must give extraordinary endurance to printing surfaces, and experiments have different and executed orders at their establishment, 8 North Williams 5. New-York.

The following papers are printed in the copper-faced type; Row-York Courier and Engineer; New-York Daily Tribune; Boston Daily Journal; Boston Fing of Our Union; Boston Daily Journal; Boston Fing of Our Union; Boston Pictural Drawing-Roum Companion; New-York Organ, and others.

\*\*New-York Organ, and others.\*\*

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\*\*New-York Organ, and others.\*\*

\*\*North Williams 5. N. Y.\*\* To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS .- The

TO WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, the positive annihilator of consumption, disease and debility, a now so well known, and the proofs are so multitudinous and self evident to all who take the trouble to seek them and the means to ascertain and test the fact is so easy an simple that nething more need be said than that it can be had at No. 12 Nassau-st. of law.

INDIA RUBBER CHIVALRY .- L. CANDER. ANWARD RUBBER CO., by Win. A. Bucklogham, Treasewark India Rubber Co., by Hiram Hutchinson et 1. Ford & Co. HAY WARD RUBBER CO., by Win. A. Buckingham, Treas. New ark Isola Rubber Co., by Riram Hutchinson, Prest. Force & Co.

The parties above named, who falsely charge H. H. Day with parting a Painet owned by them and their confederates, called "Goodwar's Patent," merit my special attention at this time. In exposing this vile calmon, I have for months past publicly charged this pretended Patent as a "fraud and symbol". These terrisus charges i made in the newspapers over my own name. While there suit at he was pending and at issue before the constituted tribunals of the country, the parties took their testimens, had it printed the combination called time her testimens, had it printed the combination called time her testimens, had it printed the combination before the constituted tribunals of the country, the parties took their testimens, had it printed the combination before the principal witnesses the suit at law for \$20,000 damages was called in open Court this suit involved the title to the Pa'est. I offered to treat, the combination backed out. I demanded judgment of non suit which have often obtained arxinst this swindling Patent. The planning brought is an affidited to their associate and part aware William Judgos, and shouled out of trial. Yet these chivalrous centiemen continue their disgraceful practice of threatening presecution to house able merchants.

I commend their present position to the candid consideration of ny triends and castomers, while I am happy to amnotince his facilities for making shoes have been doubled, and I am now ready to receive fresh orders. I hope to supply my orders in full and more promptly hereafter, with my increased facilities. Price, Day's best Falent Japan Rubber Shows, 13 cents women's, 84 cents, All others in proportion. Car Springs, 96 cents per pound, Steam Packing, 38 cents per pound, net. Horace H. Day.

Manufacture, Internet and Owner of 17 India of 38.

Oxygenated Bitters.—This medicine

OXYGENATED BITTERS .- This medicine a scientific remedy for Dyspepsia in all its forms, and t designed for a common beverage. When taken acreding to directions, it gives immediate relied, and in most see effects a permanent cure.

For sale by A. B. & D. Sande, 100 Fulton-st. A. L. Scovill Co. 316, and C. H. King, 122 Broadway; and by Druggists nerally in the United States.

Invalids requiring Dr. BANNING'S

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS.—JAMES Saditia, No. 197 Broadway, "Franklin Boldding," weetle respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has ust received a large and were choice assortment of tiavans and Principe Cigars, of various brands, which he offers for cale at reasonable prices, either whole-side or retail JAMES Sadities, 197 Broadway, "Franklin Buildings," of 6t

13 Most all patent medicines have their Let Most all patent incortains have their day, because they will not stand the test of time. Mrs. JERVIS'S Cold Cardy stone of those good thines that have stood the test. Its usefulness and that of a loaf of bread are an an ones. We have independing articles of household. Mrs. JERVIS'S Cold Candy omes within this category. For coursits colds and other reliminary complaints it has no givel. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 256 Broadway, and by Drescript greens by

( Thousands are suffering with sour stomach, faint, we sk, scheming sensation, sometimes burn-ing best, accompanied with cifficult digrestion, and a ver-sure appetite. Die Wravier's CANNER and SALT RURGE SUBLE, to which your altention is called in another column, will care you. It is warranted, and will certainly don't. Sold by RADWAY & CO. No. 162 Fullon-st.

Advertisements are inserted in the best papers an other order and towns at V. B. Palman -Advertising Agency, Tribune Buildings.

"Time is prone away to steep." Charms of youth we fain would keep Charms of youth we fain would keep:
And his despoiling hand is often laid on our locks and tresses, but there his rayares may be stayed by a timely use of Davia's Hyperion. For sale at the principal depots, No. 36, Ludlow-et and No. het Broadway, corner Johnson, Also, for sale corner Bowery and Grand at. No. 363 Hudson-st., No. 771 Breadway, corner 2th-st. Price 25 cents, inlarge bottles.

A MEDICAL FACT FOR THE " HE " RACE. —It is well known that cold does more many to the than heat, as it sharners the carculation of the blo Great care should therefore be taken to practicat the from severe external cold by good warm clothing, the since to obtain which is at the extensively stocked en lichment of T SMITH, Jr. No. 102 Followst. He is best of physicians, and physics his patients cheaply

Kossuth is Coming .-Kossuth is Coming—so they say
He's a hon in his way,
And made tyranny his prey;
But for bugs and such as they
Our own Lyon is O. K.
Rats and mice, too, he can slay;
And at 4.2-4 Broadway,
Wondrous Powder you will find,
Deadly to the insect kind;
And the Pills that rats and mice
Kill by hundreds, in a trace
Principal depot of Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills,
without poson, No. 524 Broadway.

65 31.

WOOLEY HEAD AND SILVER GRAY Overcosts and Frock Costs can now be procured from Tation McKinet, corner of Bleecker and Caramests. Politicians on the fence should procure then and histo-tersable Pant. They are to constructed that either the light or that side may be worn outwardly, as the interest or whices of the wearer dictates.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers. Clinton Hall 131 Nassau-st. near the Park

#### NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 7, 1851.

Whig State Nominations. For Judge of Court of Appeals SAMUEL A. FOOT. JAMES C. FORSYTH. GEO. W. PATTERSON. For Secretary of State ..... TAMES M. COOK. For Attorney-General ..... DANIEL ULLMANN. For Engineer and Surveyor, HEZ, C. SEYMOUR. For Canal Commissioner... HENRY FITZHUGH. For Inspector of Prisons .....ALEX. H. WELLS. ELECTION .... TUESDAY, Nov. 4

For Europe. The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Africa sails from this port on Wednesday at 12

### Topics of the Morning.

Another large failure is reported in Bos-

By Telegraph from New-Orleans we learn that Capt. Ellis, one of the Cuban invaders, has been released from prison in

Our intelligence from Nicaragua will be read with interest. It shows clearly that matters in that country have got into the most intricate complications, and that only a bloody solution of the difficulty is to be expected.

The fall and detailed particulars of the destruction of the steamer La Favette, at Chagres, will be found reported in The Tribune this morning. Seldom has it been our lot to record a more fearful calamity.

The Ohio, by which we received the intelligence of this disaster, has brought us general hostility to Paper Money Issues or abortive English intrigue is now used in connection telligence of this disaster, has brought us news of some interest from South America, the West Indies and the Isthmus.

general nostinity to raper stoney issues of with the reported change of position of the two states of salvador and floaduras. At the same time volve the unlimited Personal Liability of their, and I think it is from a very good source, the West Indies and the Isthmus.

In Jamaica it is reported and believed that Sir Charles Grey is to be recalled.

We have some additional California news, and details of the Lynching.

The result of the interview of Lord Elhas not transpired. Our correspondence from Toronto will be found very interesting in the present unsettled state of the Pro-

vince and Government. We allot as much space as we could afford to the proceedings of the meeting of Sewing Women's friends. The condition acter, came almost entirely from the selfof that hard worked and ill-paid class will command the sympathy and interference of every good man.

be seen by reference to our Philadelphia essentially a Whig measure, then the Canal

# The California Triumph.

When the State of California was organized, the self-styled 'Democracy' took her into their own hands almost as a matter of course. They chose their own Governor and Lieutenant, Members of Congress, Legislature and U. S. Senators, filled all Judiwarrantee deed of power for all future time.

That confidence has probably proved their ruin. There were among them several old stagers from Tammany Hall, as well as adventurers equally hungry and ravenous from Ohio, Missouri and other States. They and they had opened a particularly rich placer in the Government. So each for himself appears to have determined to 'go it while he was young,' and make hav while the sun shone. They affixed a magnificent salary to every needful office, and being still insatiate, they invented new places on purpose to make provision for the faithful who stood outside with watery mouths after the first lot had been filled. In short they went straight ahead for No. 1. with a particularly resolute disregard of expense.

There is in any operation of this sort a perilous tendency to overdoing. The machine breaks down from being overloaded. So it was in California. The 'lucky belders' of the 'Democratic' conjuring wand used it right and left till its potency was overtaxed. In serving up the State, they attent Body Braces and never-failing Rupture Trusses, or a Traveling Companion, by which sea-sickness is entire-prevented, and the effect of every kind of joiling sometely ramoved, may find the same at his office. No. 16 ercey-st. near Canal.

ty well understood. The Whig Governor is certainly elected; so is probably the whole Whig State Ticket: so is one certainly, so are probably both the Whig candidates for Congress; and if the Whites have not the Legislature and the U.S. Senator, they lose them solely by the running of 'Independent' or half-and-half tickets in San Francisco, Sacramento and a few other Counties. The Legislature might been but for unfortunate divisions among the Whigs of the central Counties.

-The moral of this result is one which all parties should take to heart. Democracy has collapsed in California, not because the People are not Democratic, but because they are so. They refuse to be swindled and made bankrupt for the beacht of the leaders and managers who jumped on the Democratic hobby and rode it to destruction. They mean to be more economically report as true, the State of San Salvador has and honestly governed henceforth, even though that resolve should expose them to be stigmatized as 'Federal,' or by some other equally horrible appellation. There the Prometheus, on her return from the present voyis a great deal of common sense over in that are, will bring 200 men from the United States, to form a kind of army of the Canal Company and, as same California, and whoever expects to such give support to the Granadian Government. clap green spectacles upon her and make her eat shavings for grass will pretty cer- United States fighting against each other in the civil tainly fail short of his calculations. The omnipotence of 'regular nominations' is there nearly ended.

The Evening Post labors through an ambitiously smart leader purporting to be a refutation of our claim for the Whig party of the credit of having devised and carried through the General Banking Law of our State in the first Legislature since 1825 in eracy were a minority. In support of its facts, and these happen to be mainly false ones. For instance :

"The General Banking Law was forced upon the Legislature rather by the wretched experiences the people had had of the evils and defects of the old system, than by any party factics. If any party is to have the credit of it, the little band of Loco-Focos, as they were called, organized in this City in 1855, is entitled to the distinction." Now who had said that "party tacties"

had anything to do with the passage of this act? Certainly not we. "The wretched experiences of the People" referred to were experiences of the unsoundness and general viciousness of the system of Political Monopoly Banking which had been matured and upheld by the supporters of Jackson and Van Buren-a system under which they granted charters, allowed people to subscribe to the stock, and then held back the apportionment or distribution until after election, letting it be known that those who did most for 'the party' should have liberal slices, while those who voted Whig should n't have any. By this identical ma- an English intrigue, which would also have subneuver, Steuben County, which gave only a dozen or two majority for the Jackson Governor in 1830, was made to give nearly and thy, seeing that the Federal party, now Two Thousand for Jackson, Van Buren and Marcy in 1832. Who that is familiar with such matters has forgotten the political intrigues which attended the distribution of stock in the Oneida and Broome County

As to "the little band of Loco-Focos" to whom so much credit is awarded by The Post, their declared position was that of raguan gentleman who was connected with the every stockholder in a Bank. They never | that an English squadron will appear before Reale) devised nor proposed any system of Bank- at the end of this month, to settle all differences be ing at all resembling that created by our

-We were in Albany during the greater gin, in Canada, with Hon. Mr. Hincks, part of the Session of 1838, engaged in reporting the proceedings of the Assembly. We know that the General Banking Law was Whig in its inception, Whig in the character of a large majority of its supporters, and that the opposition it encountered, whether of a direct or a guerilla charstyled 'Democracy,' and especially from the Herkimer and St. Lawrence wing of that ' Democracy,' whereof The Post is a The progress of the Treason trials will disciple. If this was not practically and bill of last winter was not a Whig measure, for that also was not passed by a strict

# Set 'em Up!

It was The Pennsylvanian, if we mistake not, which recently had a glowing account of two brothers, John and William Bigler, who were about to be chosen as the Democratic Governors of California and Pennsylvania. The cial and Executive stations from their own | Californians have disposed of their Bigler, electset, and seemed to act as if they had a ing a good Whig over him by several thousands majority, and we trust Pennsylvania will make a case of her remnant next week Tuesday

TEXAS .- From the complexion of the Election returns, we have, for Governor, P. H. Bell . for Lieut Governor, James W. Henderson; for Commissioner of the General Land had come to California to make money fast. | Office, Stephen Crosby and for Judges of the Supreme Court, Messrs. Hemphill, (Chief Justice.) Wheeler, and Lipscomb. We are so well satisfied of this that we shall trouble our readers with no more figures until we have complete returns from the whole State.

> The Board of Trustees of "The Rutgers Female Institute," having appointed a new Principal, he will be publicly inducted to his office on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Institute. An Address will be delivered by E. C. Benedict, Esq., President of the Board of Education, tees, will introduce the Principal elect, Rev. D. C. Van Norman, who will deliver an address suited to

The Flying Cloud made the passage round the Horn to San Francisco in 50 days shorter by 50 miles. In three successive days she made 992 miles. At this rate she would cross the Atlantic in less than nine days.

The cost of the Boston Jubilee will

NICARAGUA. BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR

COMPLICATION OF AFFAIRS. Americans about to Fight on each side.

The following correspondence did not each us till yesterday. It sheds light upon the present state of affairs in Nicaragua, though it ioes not narrate the actual commencement of have been Whig, and doubtless would have bostilities, or inform us where Muliot and his forces were halted, or what they were proposing letter some further intelligence, and some rethis revolutionary complication

Matters become mose and more intricate here.

We do not yet know of any movement of Gen-Munoz. The General cannot be blamed by those who are informed from a deeper source than from the mere surface of accidents. The time thus lost, however, undoubtedly endangers his cause. If made its peace with England, and, together with Honduras, has newly taken a hostile position against the Provisional Government at Leon. On the other side, it is asserted here positively that If this should prove true, we shall see citizens of the war of a foreign country. All the North Americans residing here, and all the Europeans too, with very few exceptions, are for the party of Leon. Mr Joseph L. White when about to conclude his last contract, in order to gain the favor he wanted from the Government at this place, promised to send men and arms to their support, assuring them at the same time that all resident foreigners were on their side. To prove this he called a meeting of the foreign residents in the conviction that they would put forth a de men appeared. Some days later, Dr. Sigur, whose interests are connected with the party of Leon. which the pretenders to exclusive Demo- called another meeting of foreigners in the city, whereupon nearly all of them-North Americans English, Germans, French and Italians—appeared and general assumptions. The Post offers few adopted a declaration of neutrality, assuming at the same time a position to defend their own interests against attack from any quarter. This meeting, you my say, was nothing but a demonstration against Mr. White, and his operations or intrigues, and thus indirectly against the Government of Granada. I am informed that this Government had decreed, after the failure of Mr. White's meeting, to banis from the country those foreigners whose symmathizing with the Leonese they were now aware of, and that only to the firm and imposing character of the second meeting, is to be ascribed the failure to exof neutrality proved impossible in Granada, being prevented by the influence of the Government. It The time of neutrality for foreigners, however, ap pears to be over. Just now, I learn that a party of 20 men. North Americans, are on their way from Realejo to San Juan del Sur, to pass the Isthmus and Lake for the purpose of taking by surprise the for tress of San Carlos, situated at the outlet of the Lake, and till now under Granadian authority.

If North Americans, in consequence of the con plication of interests here, are thus to be seen on ests, in the same way, are to be seen in opposition with themselves. The revolution of the 4th of Au gust broke out one day too soon for the success of verted the existing Government, but in another sense. The English party was greatly disappointed and irritated by the failure of their schemes, but by holding the government at Leon, were favorable to the exorbitant privileges of the Canal Company as they themselves - that Gen. Muñoz was of the same opinion, and that f Granada could be put down, they became recon ciled, at least for the moment, or seemingly. We have been informed here, without being able to Salvador and Honduras are marching a thousand men against Leon, and the name of the same Nicatween England and Nicaragua at once.

In addition to the above, we learn from a pri vate letter that the foreigners in the country arunder arms on each side. Americans and Englishmen are already enlisted for the civil war, on beha f of both the rival Governments. that of Leon and that of Granada. Mr. HEINE the German landscape painter, who went out to Central America with very different intentions. s now the Capt. of a Rifle Company under Gen Muniez, in the service of Leon. The affair of McLeon at San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific which was noticed by on- of our correspondents vesterday, was undoubtedly an episode in this struggle. The Granada Government, has apointed Den Fruto Chamorro, the soul of their party, General-in-Chief of the "army for the restoration of order." Montenegro, the supreme Executive functionary of that Government, has resigned on account of a grave malady, and Jose de Jesus Alfaro has been appointed in his place.

What renders the controversy between the parties singular in the history of civil wars is the exceeding complication alluded to above by our correspondent. It is well known that the English, with Messrs, Chatfield and Manning as their agents, have for years been endeavoring to obtain control of political affairs in Nicaragua, with a view, of course, to the advantage of English commerce. More or less, through their intrigues, the old Confederation of the five States was broken up, and through their intrigues all efforts to reunite them anew have proved futile At last the three States of Nicaragua, Honduras and San Salvador came together and organized a Federation under promising auspices. This was a triumph for the federal or progressing party and a defeat for the English intrigues and the servile faction. The latter, however, did not stop here. We have already seen the treatment vouchsafed by Mr. Chatfield to the new Federal Administration. Akin to this was the scheme alloded to in our correspondent's letter, for a revolution to put down the Nicaraguan Government and set up a new one entirely in the antifederal and English interest. This was anticipated by the movement of the Federalists against the same Government, and their appointment of another with Gen. Muñoz, undoubtedly the ablest military man in the country, to the command of the forces. The defeated party and Rev. Dr. Ferris, President of the Board of Trus- then set up their Government at Granada, and rallied their friends and supporters for resistance. Here the influence of the Canal Company be-

comes potent in the quarrel. The Federal party, the same that had so joyfully hailed the alliance with the United States in 1819, as promisthan any voyage on record. Her fastest day's run was ing to the country an immunity from the bullymiles, beating the fleetest of Collins's steamers ing of Chatfield and the preponderance of British power, had somehow come to regard the Company with jealousy and disfavor. The agent of the Company was there to obtain a new grant, with a separate and exclusive right to the transportation across the Isthmus, independent of the

building of the Canal. This the Federal party and the Leon Government were entirely unwiling to treat for. In fact, their inclination was rather to throw open the transit to general competition. The agent negotiated with the Government at Granada; and, in order to obtain from it the privilege desired, either made or did not make the singular representations and promises attributed to him by our correspondents of to-day and vesterday. At any rate, it is certain that he recognized that Government as the true administration of the country, and threw the influence of the Company and the support of its adherents upon its side. Thus a portion of the Americans there became engaged and pledged in behalf of a party which had hitherto been hostile to them and to the interests of their nation. On the other hand, a still more numerous body of them, along with the mass of resident foreigners, have determined to support the Federalists and Munoz, as more worthy of support and as representing by far the more liberal and wholesome tendencies. Thus the action of the Canal Company, in taking sides pending this civil war, instead of waiting till it was decided, and then treating with the established Government, has not only embroiled Americans in fratneidal strife, but, as it seems to us, has gravely compromised the entire Canal enterprise. Of course, if the Federalists traumph, the new contract made with an opposing administration will not be worth a rush, and the whole privileges will be taken from parties who have put themselves in such a position.

Another phenomenon connected with these events is the opening of amicable relations between the federalists and the English. Finding the most prominent Americans in the country making common cause with their opponents, and even understanding that they assumed to give the latter comfort and assurances of aid, if not the federalists could not but think the course of elsewhere for principles and policy which the great northern republic had hitherto seemed to favor. The English agents, always ready to gain a foothold, embraced the opportunity and have arrived at some sort of an understanding with the or how sincere it is, we are not able to say . but vided as well as the Americans, and that private interests lead them to embrace and favor the antagonist sides with a genume zeal which it seems cannot always be expected of diplomatic agents. Such was the state of affairs at our last advices. Had Gen. Musioz moved with celerity we should probable than that of the Granadians. We await the next arrival with anxiety and interest. In either event the influence of the United States in that important region, if not entirely crowded out and destroyed, can scarce (ail to be seriously

#### Meeting in behalf of the Shirt Sewers' Co-op. erative Union.

According to previous notice, a respectade though not very large meeting assembled at Hope Chapel last evening, the object of which was to con sider the claims of the Shirt-Sewers' Cooperative upon sympathy and assistance at the hands of the pubic. Dr. John D. Russ was selected as Chairman, and William C. Russell chosen Secretary.

An appropriate and impressive prayer having been offered by Rev. Mr. Dowling, the Secretary read the

collowing severs' co-operative union. When an Association commences to carry out and put in practice any measure of Reform it seems prudent and necessary to lay the subject before the public for their approval and sympathy, lest the designs and intentions of its protectors might be impugned, or its objects be deemed speculative—designed to benefit the few at the expense of the many, and thus alienate the sympathies of those who, when they should have a correct understanding of the purposes of the proposed Reform, would more fully appreciate the motives and aid in carrying forward the designs of the Association. In justice, then, to the thron, we have convened this meeting for the purpose of laying before the public a simple statement or the circumstances which induced us to form this Union, and to ask our friendly and and cooperation forced by direct necessity, through want of employrorest by direct necessity, through want of employment and starvation wages, when we had work to do, some low of our present numbers combined together in the month of April last and organized into an Association styled the Shirt-Sewers Cooperative Union. Our aims and objects were to work together for mutual benefit, to share the profits accruing from our infusive, according to our abulity and willing. our industry, according to our ability and willing-ness to do, instead of being, as formerly, compelled to give the hom's shore of our labor to an employer.— Briefly, it was an experiment, and it has succeeded.— We have demonstrated the fact to our cast-down and suffering sisters, that full double the wages can be carned by less hours of toil, under our new plan of combination, than under the old arrangement. When our numbers were limited and the work light, we were unable to pay our way, but as our mem-bers increased with the demand for labor, our profits increased, leaving us at present a net profit of 10 per ed willing increased leaving us at present a net profit of 10 per cent over the prices paid to the members. A state-ment of the prices of work given by employers and

that paid by the Association will serve to show the advantage we have already gained by combination. Prices of Shirts made for large Shirt manufactories range from 5 cents to 50 cents, while our lowest prices are 25 cents for cheap Shirts, and 75 cents for the best made article. Our prices range thus for the same article, only that ours are well made, which cannot be said of sale Shirts.

31 to 50 25 to 38

Collars, Association made.

From these prices we are even now enabled to save 10 per cent, still to be divided or to be laid out in stock for the mutual advantage of all. Aside from these advantages, the members are not overtasked as much as under the old system, and we are sure of our being promptly paid, which very often was not the case in shop work. We therefore feel was not the case in shop work. warranted in ursing upon the public the necessity and expediency of enlarging our sphere of useful-ness, by increasing our facilities for employing all who prefer working for themselves, and those de-pendent upon them, to toiling for the pittance wages pendent upon them, to toiling for the pittance wages grudgingly given by employers. Our Association at present employs if females, among whom are 15 widow — but not steadily, as, until the issue of the appeal for and, (some three weeks since,) we had not full cuployment. That appeal, we are grateful and happy to say, has rallied around usmany kindfriends who have added us very materially in procuring work, and now stimulate us further to lay our cause before the whole public. The time for such a movement seems to be now. There is a general feeling of sympathy and a lively interest for the 6,000 defencels and deeply-wronged Shirf-makers of our City. Nobly are they striving to earn, in honesty and decent poverty, this bread that poorly feeds and the humble raiment that but poorly overstheir washed forms. They are patient sufferers, toiling unceasingly, ever hopeful of a brighter future. Very many are windows, descended by reverses to poverty widows, descended by reverses to poverty

more of them are orphans.

To early thrown

On the cold world, unloved, alone

Others are compelled to aid in the support of families and widower mothers, and ail have a pressing claim on society. Too long has this been lightly treated or totally disregarded. Occasionally, as the benevolent pass through our hospitals, their warnest sympathies are aroused for those who, worn dewn with tool, weary of life, diseased by socientary habits, have come there to die. Not unoften the prison-deer and the mai-house close upon them, and oftener the house of skame affords an asylum, denied to them by honest toil and a lite of virtue. These are the every-day histories of the seamstress. Few of them or oy the wholesome comforts of life, and more suffer for even the common necessaries. This should not be, or need not, when society begins to understand the duty of elevating the condition of her weak and defeaseless sisters. The initiatory step in this reform is the associating together of the most depressed branches of industry for mutual aid and protection. One such organization, established by your aid and patronage, would be instrumental in accombishing tast good to other depressed branches of trade, by a successful example. The advantages to accrue from a change in the uncertain tenure under which the needlewomen now hold their right to east, most to say live, are apparent to every reflecting mind. All society would feel and benefit by the der which the needlewomen now hold their right to east, not to say live, are apparent to every reflecting mind. All society would feel and beneat by the change, by placing in a position of comparative security and independence a large class of operatives, whose defenseless condition is now made to inure to the profit and aggrandizement of those who profit by their all-paid labor. The change would lessen the numbers who at times are compelled to ask charity. It would rob the bring charact houses of rice, in which our city so abounds, of numberless victims. It would

give a stimulus to industry, by placing thousands in positions to need and consume articles which they stratened circumstances now deprive them of We will not enlarge further on the manifold advantages of so associating together, believing the fact s of so associating together, believing the faction of the arent to all. We are anxious to try the expent. Upon our failure or success depends the factions. ture comfort or misery of thousands in our city, wi are even now "sewing at once, with a double stitch

are even now "sewing at once, with a double stitch, a shroud as well as a shirt."

The condition of the Shirt Sewers of our City is lamestable, and calls for your kindest and warmest sympathies. It is estimated that their numbers at present exceed six thousand. Many of these are young and friendless orphans, early left to struggle with poverty, and solely dependent upon the precarous pittance of wages doled out by employers—Others are widows, depending upon the needle for the support of helpless children, and with the pittance of some \$2 or \$2.50 per week, trying to feed, clothe and pay the rent of a family. We need not tell you this campon to done. They bear, in silence, sufferings and trials that would chill the sternest hearts to recount. The defenseless gard often wrestles with poverty, hunger, temptation, until dire necessity forces sad and fearful alternatives upon her 1s this Christian. 1s it human.

Oh, wen, with usters dear.

"Oh, men, with sisters dear.
Oh, men, with mothers and will
It is not linen you're wearing out,
It's human creatures' lives."

But we will not nurmar, we are ready to make any personal sacrifices to sustain and build up our Association. To this end we appeal to a generous We need your assistance now. We need a store

We need your assistance now. We need a store in which to dispose of our stock when made, and the patronage of those who have employment to give.

We need to be placed on a permanent basis, where daily necessities and wants will not circumseribe our userliness and dampen our energies. Kind friends, will you aid and assist us.

For the better understanding of the rules under which the Association is governed, we append a portion of the articles from the Constitution.

Air II. The object of this Society is. To benefit the Shirt Sewers, individually as members, and collectively as a body of Operatives.

1st. By placing them in a position to secure to themselves.

a body of Operatives.

1st. By placing them in a position to secure to themselves the full product of their labor; and 2d. To place them beyond the caprice of employers, by reaching them to employ themselves.

ART IX. The affairs of the Association shall be under the centrol of an Executive Committee or Board of Managers, composed, let, of the present Government, to which may be added useful and efficient persons as Hotorian and Foundation of the Associates. The said Board of Managers to relinquish their anotherity when the Scrip shall have been redeemed, and the Operatives placed in a position to assume the management of the Justices.

of the business.

After N11. The Manager of the Store shall be appointed for a period of six months—subject to removal by a vote of was thinks of the Board of Managers.

The Manager of the Store shall be required to give security to the amount of \$500, for the honest discharge of her

There are two class of members in the Umon the first, or associate members, are such as the Store Manager shall deem fit and proper personstoreceive a stare in the profits of the Union. The thirteenth

ATTICLE explains.

ALT XIII The Associates, or tegular Workers, shall be paid the highest market price for labor; they shall be selected by the Manager and confirmed by the Board, after they have served a probationary service of one month, at the usual prices of the Association, without an interest a the profess. the usual prices of the Association, without an interest in the origins.

The other class are such persons as may be em-ployed under a pressure of business, and who may not wish to become members of the Union. SEC. 7. No money not long any loss in exchange shall be tembered the Members of Associates in payment for la-log rectorned.

sor performed.

She 10 The Board are have one weekly meeting to sessed the Manager, and manish necessary instructions, one monthly meeting for the reception of general and pre-mandory reports from the Founcial Officers, and the quartity meeting, when all accounts shall be eatlaced, and a correct inventory of the property of the Association

cated Members shall receive payment for work as a possible after inspection and completion.

12. Any dispute arising between Members or Assesses and the Manager, must be referred to the Buard for

arburanea.

A portion of the eleventh article of the Constitution reads thus. "No officers or members of the
Board of Managers receiving any compensation for
their services, the Store Managers excepted," are
allowed to vote. It will be seen, by again referring to the IXth article, that the formation of an
Assistant Board of Managers is contemplated, and
the Union are desirous of enrolling in that Board
both men and women who will take an interest in
the success of the enterprise. The Managers further
nutries to issue scrip in amounts of from \$1 to \$100. the success of the enterprise. The Managers further purpose to issue scrip in amounts of from \$1 to \$100, redeemable when the Board shoul direct, in accordance with the terms of the Constitution. They deredeemable when the Board shall direct, in accordance with the terms of the Constitution. They desire and aim to have this Assistant Board composed of persons of character and benevolence, whose rames will be a guarantee to the public that the affairs of the Union will be honestly and judiciously managed. By order of the Committee Respectfully submitted.

A. J. Madonous, Secretary.

Appended is the Report of the Financial Secretary, showing the receipts and disbursements for the six months from April 1st to Oct. 1st, 1851

FINANCIAL REPORT.

| Six months from April 1st to Oct. 1st, 1851
Receipts for Krist in months	Expenditures for 1st amounts. Rec of for Serie	Si0 on Fin Ap., 1 to Oct. 1	3008 55
Denations	161 oct filassice on hand 1st		
Net such to Capital	2z1 on		
Rec of form sales for 1st	Oct. 1851		
Six of the Capital	1st to Oct. 1st	1st	
Total	Six of the Capital	1st to Oct. 1st	
Total	Six of the Capital invested	221 on	
Net profit	Six of the Capital invested	221 on	
Net profit	Six of the Capital invested	221 on	
Six of the Capital invested	221 on		
Six of the Capital invested	221 on		
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Six of the Capital	Six of the Capital invested	221 on	
Six of the Capital	Six of the Capital invested	221 on	
Six of the Capital	Six of the Capital invested	221 on	
Six of the Capital	Six of the Capital invested	221 on	
Six of the Capital	Six of [Signed] Mrs. E. Loveland, Store Manager.		

After music by the choir, consisting of members of the Institution for the Blind, Rev. Mr. Parker was introduced to the audience. In view of the facts the passage of Scripture, "The destruction of the poor is their poverty" which he illustrated by a reference to the case of two asters, who were compelled to make shirts at ten cents each, and bosoms at five cents, thus, by the most assiduous labor, earning respectively the sums of 25 and 30 cents per day, and one of whom was wasting away with consump-What should be done to relieve the miseries this class of persons. He knew of but one rem by for these and other evils of Society, and that as the greater prevalence of the principles of the ospel—" Divinity coming down to Humanity."—

which idea he eleoquently illustrated at some length.

H. Greeley, Esq., was next introduced to the au

dience. He began by remarking that if an effort

were made to correct all of the evils of society at

once, we might well shrink back from the difficulties of the undertaking. But something might be done if a practical effort were made toward a special object. He believed there were philanthropy and religion enough in the world, if properly appealed to. to eradicate most of the evils of society. There was no lack of the spirit of benevolence and generosity If any feasible plan could be presented for the removal of the social evils which afflict the communi ty-one which would commend itself to the intelligence and better feelings of the people-he did not doubt that a million of dollars could easily be raised for the purpose. But no such plan had yet been ma' tured there were plans before the community which tended toward this consummation, and he regarded that of this Association as among the number. Its members have gone to work upon the small capital of \$290, and given employment to forty persons. anxious to secure—they would be enabled to open a shop in Broadway or some other public street, in place of their little back room upon Henry st., and could set one thousand persons at work. This could be done if the appeal were fairty made to the public. And the experiment could hardly fail of success. The Association could fur nish their work as cheaply as the best establishments in Broadway and elsewhere. Once let the public understand this, and the majority of people would prefer to trade where the money, which now goe for the payment of heavy rents and other expenses. would be paid into the hands of those who did the work. Beyond the immediate benefit to the mem bers of the Association, it was important that an example should be set for the guidance and encourage ment of others. If this experiment were success

desired to offer for its consideration

desired to offer for its consideration

1. Resolved, That among the benerolest procests and efforts for which our age is distinguished, that of affording aid and encouragement to the needy by secaring them contains employment and a full recompense, is one of the most hopeful and beneficient.

2. Resolved, That among the many thousands in our City whose necessities and suffering expose them to amusual temperations and evils, the young women employed in Sewers, are especially deserving of the ampathy and and of the virtuous and beneficient.

2. Resolved, That the idea of paying directly and fully to the Shut Sewers, the privacy which the Wearers of Shuts pay for them, is a practicable one, and can, by perseverance and generosity, be carried into effect.

4. Resolved, That we will unitedly and severally employour influence and means to secure the end.

Mr. G. desired to add one or two words on practical.

ful-if one thousand persons could be profitably em-

ployed-no obstacle would be in the way of ultimate-

ly fornishing employment to all the seamstresses of

the City. But he would not take up the time of the

meeting. He had two or three resolutions which he

Mr. G. desired to add one or two words on practical points. He knew from conversation with different persons, that many who knew nothing of the present effort, would be giad to encourage a better system than that from which the Scamstressas were seeking to escape—a system by which the producers and consumers could be brought into better relations. It was true that \$2,000 was a very little sum towards giving prominence to this idea. The audience present was small, but he saw no reason for discouragement. Great and beneficent ideas were seldom ushered in by tremendous hurras and the